

Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, 2000

New York (except N.Y.C.)

Event ¹	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total	122	100
Transportation incidents	50	41
Highway	25	20
Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment	14	11
Moving in opposite directions, oncoming	4	3
Moving in intersection	3	2
Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment on side of road	4	3
Noncollision	7	6
Jack-knifed or overturned--no collision	5	4
Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises)	13	11
Noncollision accident	11	9
Overturned	10	8
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment	8	7
Worker struck by vehicle, mobile equipment in parking lot or non-road area	5	4
Assaults and violent acts	10	8
Homicides	5	4
Shooting	3	2
Suicide, self-inflicted injury	4	3
Contact with objects and equipment	30	25
Struck by object	18	15
Struck by falling object	11	9
Struck by rolling, sliding objects on floor or ground level	5	4
Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects ...	8	7
Caught in running equipment or machinery	7	6
Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials	4	3
Falls	23	19
Fall to lower level	20	16
Fall from ladder	5	4
Fall from roof	7	6
Fall through existing roof opening	3	2
Fall to lower level, n.e.c.	6	5
Exposure to harmful substances or environments ..	7	6
Contact with electric current	6	5
Contact with overhead power lines	4	3

¹ Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Manual.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected characteristics, 2000

New York (except N.Y.C.)

Worker characteristics	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total	122	100
Employee status		
Wage and salary workers ¹	88	72
Self-employed ²	34	28
Sex		
Men	116	95
Women	6	5
Age		
Under 20 years	6	5
20 to 24 years	9	7
25 to 34 years	19	16
35 to 44 years	30	25
45 to 54 years	29	24
55 to 64 years	19	16
65 years and over	10	8
Race		
White	96	79
Black or African American	4	3
Hispanic or Latino	16	13
Not reported	3	2

¹ May include volunteers and other workers receiving compensation.

² Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, 2000

New York (except N.Y.C.)

Occupation ¹	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total	122	100
Managerial and professional specialty	11	9
Executive, administrative, and managerial	4	3
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	4	3
Professional specialty	7	6
Technical, sales, and administrative support	8	7
Sales occupations	6	5
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	3	2
Service occupations	8	7
Protective service occupations	4	3
Police and detectives, including supervisors	4	3
Service occupations, except protective and household	4	3
Farming, forestry, and fishing	28	23
Farming operators and managers	14	11
Managers, farms, except horticultural	12	10
Other agricultural and related occupations	7	6
Farm occupations, except managerial	6	5
Farm workers	6	5
Forestry and logging occupations	6	5
Timber cutting and logging occupations	5	4
Precision production, craft, and repair	32	26
Mechanics and repairers	12	10
Mechanics and repairers, except supervisors	12	10
Vehicle and mobile equipment mechanics, repairers	5	4
Electrical and electronic equipment repairers	4	3
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics	3	2
Construction trades	16	13
Construction trades, except supervisors	14	11
Electricians and apprentices	3	2
Roofers	6	5
Precision production occupations	4	3
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	35	29
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3	2
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	3	2
Machine operators, assorted materials	3	2
Transportation and material moving occupations	18	15
Motor vehicle operators	14	11
Truck drivers	13	11
Material moving equipment operators	4	3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	14	11
Construction laborers	7	6
Laborers, except construction	3	2

¹ Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, 2000

New York (except N.Y.C.)

Industry ¹	Fatalities	
	Number	Percent
Total	122	100
Private industry	114	93
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26	21
Agricultural production - crops	8	7
Agricultural production - livestock	12	10
Livestock, except dairy and poultry	3	2
Beef cattle, except feedlots	3	2
Dairy farms	8	7
Agricultural services	4	3
Landscape and horticultural services	4	3
Ornamental shrub and tree services	3	2
Construction	22	18
General building contractors	5	4
Special trade contractors	17	14
Carpentry and floor work	3	2
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work	6	5
Manufacturing	16	13
Lumber and wood products	5	4
Transportation and public utilities	17	14
Trucking and warehousing	10	8
Trucking and courier services, except air	10	8
Local trucking, without storage	4	3
Trucking, except local	4	3
Communications	4	3
Telephone communications	3	2
Telephone communications, except radio	3	2
Electric, gas, and sanitary services	3	2
Wholesale trade	6	5
Wholesale trade-durable goods	5	4
Retail trade	9	7
Automotive dealers and service stations	3	2
Miscellaneous retail	3	2
Services	16	13
Automotive repair, services, and parking	3	2
Automotive repair shops	3	2
Educational services	3	2
Government	8	7

¹ Classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987*.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries